

المعادلة
الخطية

$$\sin 7t = 2 \sin 4t \cos 3t$$

مثال 4 ص 135

نحل هذه المعادلات في (3)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (1 - \frac{3}{2}\lambda) C_1 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \\ (1 - \frac{3}{4}\lambda) C_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

$$D(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{3}{2}\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - \frac{3}{4}\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1 - \frac{3}{2}\lambda)(1 - \frac{3}{4}\lambda)$$

وهنا نجد حالات

$$\lambda \neq -\frac{3}{2} \quad \lambda \neq -\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow D(\lambda) \neq 0$$

في هذه الحالة لا يوجد حل غير الصفر

لأننا نحتاج إلى قيم C_1 و C_2 في (4)

ومن المعاد (2)

$$C_1 = \frac{3\pi}{2(3+2\lambda)} \quad (4)$$

$$C_2 = 0$$

$$g(x) = \cos 2x + \frac{3\lambda\pi}{2(3+2\lambda)} \sin x$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \lambda = -\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow D(\lambda) = 0$$

في هذه الحالة (4) لا يمكن حلها

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} C_1 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow C_1 = \pi \\ 0 &= 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \forall C_2$$

في هذه الحالة (1) لا يمكن حلها

ولذلك نأخذ $\lambda = \pi$

$$g(x) = \cos 2x + \frac{3\pi}{4} \sin x + \frac{3}{4} C_2 \cos x$$

أوجد المعادلات التفاضلية التالية

$$g(x) = \cos 2x + \lambda \int_0^{\pi} \sin(x-2t) g(t) dt$$

ثم أوجد كل متوكل المعادلة التفاضلية

$$\lambda = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$f(x, t) = \sin(x-2t) = \sin x \cos 2t$$

$$= \cos x \sin 2t$$

$$a_1(x) = \sin x \quad a_2(x) = -\cos x$$

$$b_1(t) = \cos 2t \quad b_2(t) = \sin 2t$$

$$g(x) = f(x) + \lambda \sum c_n a_n(x)$$

$$g(x) = \cos 2x + \lambda C_1 \sin x + \lambda C_2 \cos x \quad (2)$$

في هذه الحالة C_1 و C_2 غير صفر

$$f_i = \lambda \sum_{j=1}^2 \alpha_{ij} C_j = C_i \quad i=1, 2$$

$$f_1 + \lambda \alpha_{11} C_1 + \lambda \alpha_{12} C_2 = C_1$$

$$f_2 + \lambda \alpha_{21} C_1 + \lambda \alpha_{22} C_2 = C_2 \quad (3)$$

$$f_i = \int_0^{\pi} b_i(t) f(t) dt \quad \alpha_{ij} = \int_0^{\pi} b_i(t) a_j(t) dt$$

$$f_1 = \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2t \cdot \cos 2t dt = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 2t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos 4t) dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \left(\frac{f_1 = \pi}{2} \right)$$

$$f_2 = \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2t \cdot \sin 2t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin 4t dt$$

$$\left(\frac{f_2 = 0}{2} \right)$$

$$\alpha_{11} = \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2t \cdot \sin 2t dt = \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2t \cos 2t dt$$

$$\alpha_{11} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\alpha_{12} = 0 \quad \alpha_{21} = 0 \quad \alpha_{22} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

[2]

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} C_1 = C_1 \\ C_2 = C_1 \\ \frac{1}{2} C_1 - C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} C_1 = 0 \\ C_1 - C_1 = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \sqrt{C_2}$$

② if we

$$\psi(x) = \frac{3}{4} C_2 \sin 2x \quad \sqrt{C_2}$$

$$\psi(x) = -\frac{3}{4} \int_0^1 \sin(x-2x) \psi(x) dx$$

$$\psi = \lambda \sum C_i a_i(x)$$

$$\psi = -\frac{3}{4} C_1 \cos 2x + \frac{3}{4} C_2 \sin 2x$$

$$C_1 = C_2$$

4. if we have a function $\psi(x)$ such that

$$(1 + \frac{3}{2} \lambda) C_1 = 0$$

$$(1 + \frac{4}{3} \lambda) C_2 = 0$$

if we have $\lambda = \frac{3}{4}$

$$(1 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4}) C_1 = 0$$

$$(1 - \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4}) C_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$0 C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{C_2}$$

if we have $\lambda = \frac{3}{4}$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ if we have } \lambda = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$0 C_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \sqrt{C_1}$$

$$-C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$$

if we have $\lambda = \frac{3}{4}$ then we have a function $\psi(x)$ such that

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$$\psi(x) = \lambda \int_0^1 k(x,t) \psi(t) dt$$

$$\psi(x) = -\frac{3}{4} \int_0^1 \sin(x-2t) \psi(t) dt \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\sin(x-2t) = \sin t \cos 2x - \cos t \sin 2x$$

$$a_1(x) = \cos 2x \quad a_2(x) = \sin 2x$$

$$b_1(t) = \sin t \quad b_2(t) = \cos t$$

$$\psi(x) = \lambda \sum C_i a_i(x) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\psi(x) = -\frac{3}{4} C_1 \cos 2x + \frac{3}{4} C_2 \sin 2x \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\lambda \sum \alpha_{ki} C_k = C_i$$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{3}{4} \alpha_{11} C_1 - \frac{3}{4} \alpha_{12} C_2 = C_1 \\ -\frac{3}{4} \alpha_{21} C_1 - \frac{3}{4} \alpha_{22} C_2 = C_2 \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

α_{ij} are the elements of the matrix

$$\alpha_{11} = -\frac{3}{4} \quad \alpha_{12} = 0 \quad \alpha_{21} = 0 \quad \alpha_{22} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

if we have

3

$$H = \frac{\lambda}{1 + \mu + \mu^2} \quad |H| < 1$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{1 - (\frac{\lambda}{2})^2}$$

$$|\frac{\lambda}{2}| < 1 \quad |\lambda| < 2$$

$$g(x) = \frac{4 - 2\lambda(1 - 3x)}{4 - \lambda^2}$$

2. $\lambda = \pm 2$

$$K(x, y, z) = K_1(x, y) + \lambda K_2(x, y, z) + \lambda^2 K_3(x, y, z)$$

$$K_1(x, y) = 1 - 3xy$$

$$K_n(x, y) = \int K_{n-1}(x, y) K(y, z) dy$$

$$K_2(x, y) = \int (1 - 3xy)(1 - 3yt) dy = 1 - \frac{3}{2}(x+y) + 3xy$$

$$K_3(x, y) = \int (1 - \frac{3}{2}(x+y) + 3xy)(1 - 3yt) dy = \frac{1}{4} K_1(x, y)$$

$$K_4 = \frac{1}{4} K_2(x, y)$$

$$K_n = \frac{1}{4} K_{n-2}(x, y)$$

$$g(x) = (1 - 3x) \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^4 + \dots \right\} + \lambda(1 - \frac{3}{2}(x+y) + 3xy) \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^4 + \dots \right\} = \frac{1}{1 - (\frac{\lambda}{2})^2} \left\{ 1 + \lambda(1 - \frac{3}{2}(x+y) + 3xy) \right\}$$

5. حل المعادلة التفاضلية

$$g(x) = 1 + \lambda \int_0^1 (1 - 3xy) g(y) dy$$

طريقة التكرار

$$g_0(x) = g_1(x) = 1, \quad g_2(x) = 1 + \lambda g_1(x) = 1 + \lambda$$

$$f(x) = 1, \quad k(x, y) = 1 - 3xy$$

$$g_0(x) = f(x) = 1$$

$$g_n(x) = \int_0^1 k(x, y) g_{n-1}(y) dy$$

$$g_1(x) = \int_0^1 (1 - 3xy) 1 dy = 1 - \frac{3}{2}x$$

$$g_2(x) = \int_0^1 (1 - 3xy)(1 - \frac{3}{2}y) dy = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$g_3(x) = \int_0^1 (1 - 3xy) \frac{1}{4} dy = \frac{1}{4}(1 - \frac{3}{2}x)$$

$$g_4(x) = \int_0^1 (1 - 3xy)(1 - \frac{3}{2}x) dy = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$g(x) = 1 + \lambda(1 - \frac{3}{2}x) + \frac{\lambda^2}{4}(1 - \frac{3}{2}x) + \frac{\lambda^4}{16} + \frac{\lambda^4}{16}(1 - \frac{3}{2}x)$$

$$g(x) = 1 + \lambda(1 - \frac{3}{2}x) + \frac{\lambda^2}{4}[1 + \lambda(1 - \frac{3}{2}x)] + \frac{\lambda^4}{16}[1 + \lambda(1 - \frac{3}{2}x)]$$

$$g(x) = [1 + \lambda(1 - \frac{3}{2}x)] [1 + \frac{\lambda^2}{4} + \frac{\lambda^4}{16}]$$

$$g(x) = [1 + \lambda(1 - \frac{3}{2}x)] [4(\frac{\lambda}{2})^2 + (\frac{\lambda}{2})^4]$$

4

$$\alpha_{1,2} = -1 \quad \alpha_{1,2} = \frac{1}{3}a \quad \alpha_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (1 - \frac{1}{3}a\lambda)c_1 + \lambda c_2 &= \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3}a\lambda c_1 - (1 + \lambda)c_2 &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned} \right\} \textcircled{4}$$

$$D(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{1}{3}a\lambda & \lambda \\ -\frac{1}{3}a\lambda & 1 + \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}a^2\lambda^2 - (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}a)\lambda - 1$$

$$\Delta = (\frac{1-a}{3})^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{9}a < 0$$

$$a^2 - \frac{10}{3}a + 1 < 0$$

$$a^2 - \frac{10}{3}a + (\frac{10}{3})^2 - (\frac{10}{3})^2 + 1 < 0$$

$$a^2 - \frac{10}{3}a + (\frac{5}{3})^2 < (\frac{5}{3})^2 - 1$$

$$(a - \frac{5}{3})^2 < \frac{16}{9}$$

$$-\frac{4}{3} < a - \frac{5}{3} < \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} < a < 3$$

$$= \frac{(1-\lambda) - \frac{2}{3}(\lambda+1)\lambda - 3(1-\lambda)\lambda}{1 - \frac{1}{3}\lambda^2}$$

$$|2| < ?$$

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المراد قيم الوسيط a التي هي

$$g(x) = \lambda \int_0^1 (ax - t) g(t) dt + f(x) \textcircled{1}$$

f(x) ∈ (0, 1)

$$k(x) = ax - t$$

$$a_1(x) = ax \quad a_2(x) = -1$$

$$b_1(t) = 1 \quad b_2(t) = t$$

$$g(x) = f(x) + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^2 c_i a_i(x)$$

$$g(x) = f(x) + \lambda c_1 ax - \lambda c_2 \textcircled{2}$$

c1 و c2

$$f_i + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^2 \alpha_{ij} c_j = c_i \quad i=1,2$$

$$f_1 + \lambda \alpha_{11} c_1 + \lambda \alpha_{12} c_2 = c_1$$

$$f_2 + \lambda \alpha_{21} c_1 + \lambda \alpha_{22} c_2 = c_2 \textcircled{3}$$

$$f_1 = \int_0^1 b_1(t) f(t) dt$$

$$\alpha_{ij} = \int_0^1 b_i(t) a_j(t) dt$$

$$f_1 = \int_0^1 f(t) dt \quad f_2 = \int_0^1 t f(t) dt$$

$$\alpha_{11} = \int_0^1 at dt = \frac{1}{2}a$$

$$\alpha_{11} = \frac{1}{2}a$$

المعادلة التفاضلية

③ $g(0) = 0$

$$g(0) = 0$$

$$g(1) = 0$$

$$g(0) = g(1) = 0 \quad (6)$$

من (6) $A = 0$

$$g(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0 \quad (P)$$

$$g(1) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$A \cos \sqrt{\lambda} + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} = 0 \quad (7)$$

$B \neq 0$

$$B \sin \sqrt{\lambda} = 0$$

$$B \neq 0$$

$$g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \sqrt{\lambda} = 0$$

وهذا يعطينا

$$\sin \sqrt{\lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda} = n\pi$$

$$\sqrt{\lambda_n} = n\pi \quad \lambda_n = (n\pi)^2$$

لذلك $A = 0$ و $B = 1$

$$\sqrt{\lambda_n} = n\pi$$

$$A = 0 \quad B = 1$$

$$g_n(x) = \sin n\pi x$$

$n = 1, 2, \dots$

المعادلة

المعادلة التفاضلية

$$g(x) = \lambda \int_0^1 k(x,t) g(t) dt \quad (1)$$

حيث

$$k(x,t) = \begin{cases} x(1-t) & x \leq t \\ t(1-x) & x > t \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

②

من (1) $g(x) = \lambda \int_0^1 k(x,t) g(t) dt$

$$g(x) = \lambda \int_0^1 k(x,t) g(t) dt \quad (3)$$

$$\lambda \int_0^1 k(x,t) g(t) dt$$

$$g(x) = \lambda \int_0^1 k(x,t) g(t) dt + \lambda x(1-x) g(x)$$

$$- \lambda \int_0^1 (1-t) g(t) dt - \lambda x(1-x) g(x)$$

$$g'(x) = -\lambda x g(x) - \lambda(1-x) g(x) = -\lambda g(x)$$

$$g''(x) + \lambda g(x) = 0 \quad (4)$$

وهذا يعطينا

$$\rho^2 + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \rho^2 = -\lambda = \lambda i^2$$

$$\rho = \pm i \sqrt{\lambda}$$

لذلك

$$g_n(x) = A \cos \sqrt{\lambda_n} x + B \sin \sqrt{\lambda_n} x$$

⑤

حيث A, B